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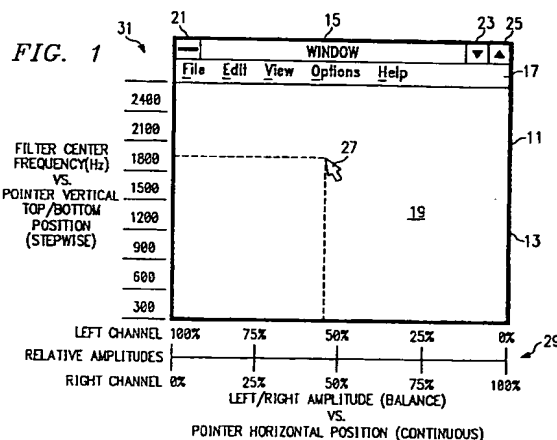
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**F-06610 La Gaude (FR)**(54) **Audio user interface with stereo and filtered sound effects for visually impaired users.**

(57) Disclosed is a computer audio interface having stereo and filtered sound effects to enable blind users to operate a graphical user interface. Stereo balance and incremental filtering are used along separate axes to guide a blind or visually impaired user within an area of a graphical user interface, particularly the client area of a window. As the pointer approaches the left boundary of the client area, the sounds representing the client area come more and more exclusively from the left audio channel. Likewise, when approaching the right boundary, the sound shifts to the right channel. Additionally, as the pointer is moved toward the top of the window client area, the pitch of the sound increases in stepwise fashion.



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The present invention relates generally to computer system user interfaces and more particularly to an audio interface having stereo and filtered sound effects for enabling blind or visually impaired users to operate a computer system with a graphical user interface.

In recent years, there has been a move among computer application software developers toward graphical user interfaces. In graphical user interfaces, objects are presented for users to manipulate in ways that are similar to the way that they are manipulated in the real work place. Objects, such as file cabinets, folders, documents, and printers, are displayed on the screen as icons. Users manipulate these objects with a mouse to perform desired operations. For example, to file a document in a folder that is located in a file cabinet in the real work place, the user opens the file cabinet, locates and opens the correct folder, and puts the document inside. In the electronic work place of the graphical user interface, the user performs a similar process. The user opens the file cabinet icon, locates the correct folder icon, and drops the document icon in the folder. Because this is an electronic environment, users do not have to open the folder to put the document in it. However, users have been able to use their knowledge of a real work place to perform this operation.

Normally sighted persons find graphical user interfaces intuitive and easy to work with. However, except for an occasional "beep" or "bong", graphical user interfaces are virtually silent and the vast majority of the information they provide to the user is visual. Thus, graphical user interfaces are essentially not usable by blind or severely visually impaired people.

Blind and visually impaired computer users now benefit from many forms of adaptive technology, including speech synthesis, large-print processing, braille desktop publishing, and voice recognition. However, presently, almost none of the foregoing tools is adapted for use with graphical user interfaces. It has been suggested that programmers could write software with built-in voice labels for icons. Lazzaro, Windows of Vulnerability, Byte Magazine, June 1991, page 416. Various synthetic or recorded speech solutions for making computer display screen contents available to blind persons have been suggested, for example in Golding, et. al., IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, Vol. 26, No. 10B, pages 5633-5636 (March 1984), and Barnett, et. al., IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, Vol. 26, No. 10A, pages 4950-4951 (March 1984). Additionally, there have been suggested systems that include a mouse with a braille transducer so that a blind user may read text and obtain certain tactile position feedback from the mouse. Comerford, IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, Vol. 28, No. 3, page 1343 (August 1985), Affinito, et. al., IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, Vol. 31, No. 12, page 386

(May 1989). However, while announcing various text items, either audibly or by means of a braille transducer in the mouse, may provide some information to blind user, it does not enable the user to navigate about and locate objects on the computer display screen.

There has been suggested an audible cursor positioning and pixel (picture element) status identification mechanism to help a user of an interactive computer graphics system locate data by using aural feedback to enhance visual feedback. As the cursor is stepped across the screen, an audible click is generated that varies in tone corresponding in tone to the current status of each pixel encountered. With this combination in audible and visual cursor feedback, it becomes a simple task to identify the desired line by noting the change in tone as the cursor moves. For color display applications, each color is represented by a distinct tone so any single pixel may be distinguished from the surrounding pixels of a different color. It has been suggested that this system is especially helpful for visually impaired or learning disabled users. Drumm, et. al., IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, Vol. 27, No. 48, page 2528 (September 1984). However, the foregoing disclosure does not suggest a means of enabling a blind user to navigate about or locate objects on the computer display screen.

In the present invention, a stereo balance effect is used to convey information about the position of the pointer in the left/right or X direction relative to the limits of the client area of the current window. The system of the present invention includes laterally spaced apart audio transducers, which may be speakers or stereo headphones. As the pointer approaches the left boundary of the client area, the sounds representing the client area come more and more exclusively from the left audio channel. Likewise, approaching the right boundary causes the sound to shift to the right channel. Centering the pointer within the window causes equal sound output from both stereo channels. This audio effect is dramatic and effective. It also allows the user to sense quickly the size of the window. If the user hears a large balance shift for relatively little mouse movement, the user can sense that the window is narrow. Additionally, in the present invention, a different effect is implemented to communicate relative position in the top/bottom or Y axis of the window client area. In this aspect of the invention, the frequency of the sounds representing the client is a function of the top/bottom or Y position of the pointer within the window client area. Preferably, the frequency is changed in a fixed number of discrete steps, which allow the user to count them and better ascertain top/bottom or Y position. In the preferred embodiment, the frequency is increased as the pointer moves from the bottom to the top of the client area, which follows the intuitive metaphor of high pitched sounds corresponding to a

high position.

A particular problem that blind or visually impaired users have in operating graphical user interfaces is navigating in windows. Windows include a client area that is populated with text and or icons. Sighted users can find objects within windows at a glance and move the pointer to them almost without thinking. However, a blind or visually impaired user, even if provided with text to speech or other audio identification of the objects can find such objects only through trial and error or random searching. Moreover, it is very difficult for a blind or visually impaired user, after having found and identified all of the objects in the window, to navigate back to a desired object.

Figure 1 is a pictorial view of a window with relative amplitude and frequency scales added to aid in understanding the invention.

Figure 2 is a block diagram showing a preferred system of the present invention.

Figure 3 is a block diagram showing a preferred implementation of the sound generator of the present invention.

Figure 4 is a flowchart of a preferred software implementation of the present invention.

Referring now to the drawings, and first to Figure 1, a window is designated generally by the numeral 11. Window 11 is displayed on a computer system display screen, as is well known to those skilled in the art. Window 11 includes a window border 13, a title bar 15, an action bar 17, and a client area 19. Title bar 15 includes, in addition to the title of the window, a system menu icon 21, and window-sizing icons 23 and 25. System menu icon 21 allows a user to display a pull-down menu containing the actions that the user can perform on the window. Window-sizing icon 23 provides a fast way to use a mouse or other pointing device to minimize the window, by reducing it to an icon. Conversely, window-sizing icon 25 provides a fast way for the user to maximize the window to fill the entire screen.

Action bar 17 contains a list of the actions of an application. The user can cause the system to display a pull-down menu under each item in action bar 17.

Client area 19 comprises the remainder of window 11. Client area 19 is the focus of the users attention and it is where the user is presented with the object or objects upon which the user wishes to work. As those skilled in the art and those familiar windows will recognize, the window client area is normally populated with text and/or icons. However, for purposes of clarity and illustration, client area 19 is shown to be empty.

A pointer 27 is shown within client area 19. Pointer 27 is moveable about the screen by means of a mouse (not shown) or other pointing device. The user can move pointer 27 to various objects to select, open, or directly manipulate them. People with nor-

mal vision can move pointer 27 about the screen and find such items as system menu icon 21 or maximize icon 25 easily. However, as can be imagined, blind or severely visually impaired people would have a very difficult time locating items in a window. Accordingly, in the present invention, sound effects are provided to give the user audible feedback about the position of pointer 27.

In Figure 1, a left/right amplitude scale designated generally by the numeral 29 is depicted along the bottom margin of window 11. Scale 29 is provided only for ease of explanation and understanding of the invention and is not actually displayed on the screen. In the present invention, an audible tone is generated from a pair of laterally spaced apart transducers. The transducers may be either speakers positioned on opposite sides of the workstation or headphones worn by the user. Scale 29 shows graphically the relative left/right amplitudes or balance of the left and right channels as a function of the horizontal or left/right position of the pointer. Thus, when the pointer is positioned on the vertical center line of client area 19, the amplitudes of the left and right channels are equal to each other and are balanced. As pointer 27 is moved toward the left, the left channel amplitude increases while the right channel amplitude decreases. Similarly, as the user moves pointer 27 toward the right, right channel amplitude increases while left channel amplitude decreases. The stereo effect provided by the present invention enables the user almost to "see" the left/right position of the pointer.

As the user moves pointer 27 vertically or in the top/bottom axis of window 11, the pitch or frequency of the tone varies in stepwise fashion, as depicted by the scale 31 displayed along the left hand margin of window 11. Scale 31 shows graphically the stepwise arrangement of frequencies as a function of the top/bottom position of the pointer. In the preferred embodiment, eight distinct frequencies are provided at 300 hertz intervals. The stepwise frequency function allows the user to count the steps and thereby know how close pointer 27 is to the top or bottom of window client area 19. The frequency or pitch variation enables the user to visualize accurately the top/bottom position of pointer 27. Again, scale 31 is illustrated only for ease of explanation and understanding of the invention, it is not actually displayed on the screen.

With the present invention, the user can tell easily where pointer 27 is in window client area 19. By convention, title bar 15 and action bar 17 are always located at the top of window 11. The choices in action bar 17 are always listed left to right starting near the upper left hand corner of window 11. Preferably, the choices of action bar 17 are announced by text-to-speech or recorded speech. Thus, the user can easily find the upper left hand corner of client area 19 and

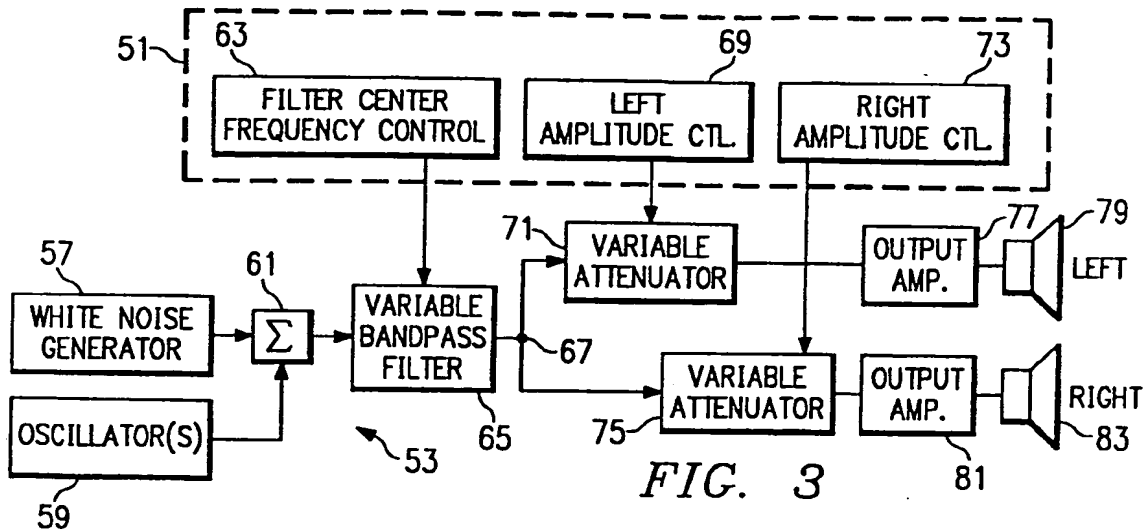


FIG. 3

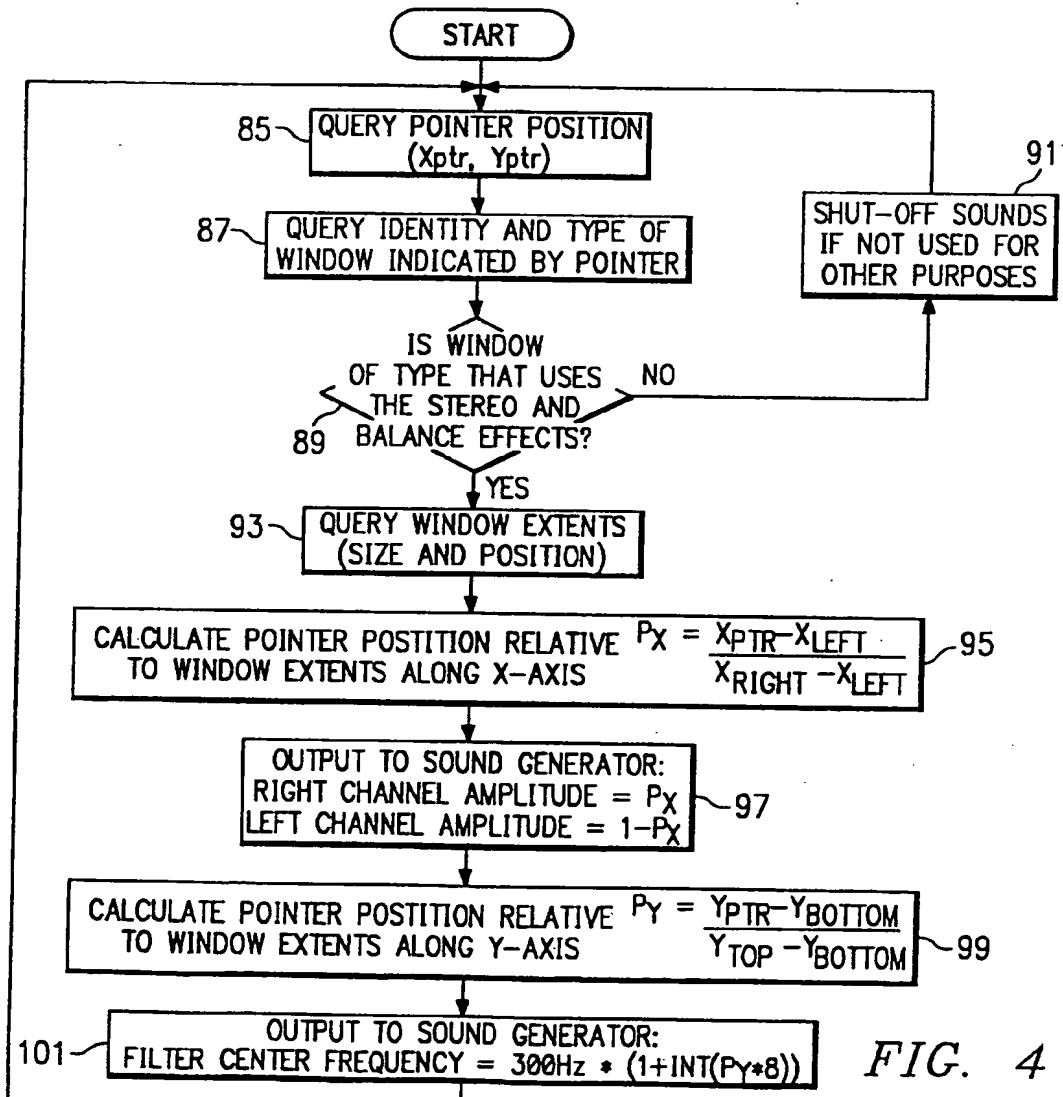


FIG. 4



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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 92 48 0102

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X	US-A-3 800 082 (FISH) * abstract * * column 1, last paragraph *	1-10	G06F3/023 G09B21/00
X	US-A-4 281 833 (SANDLER ET AL.) * abstract; figures 6-8 * * column 2, paragraph 2 * * column 5, line 6 - line 26 *	1-10	
Y	DE-A-3 942 093 (FESER) * abstract; claims 1,2 *	1-10	
Y	IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN. vol. 31, no. 12, May 1989, NEW YORK US pages 381 - 383 'Converter from visual curves to auditory cues for blind persons' * page 381 *	1-10	
A,D	IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN. vol. 27, no. 4B, September 1984, NEW YORK US page 2528 DRUMM ET AL. 'Audible cursor positioning and pixel status identification mechanism' * the whole document *	1-10	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
A	US-A-4 322 744 (STANTON) * column 1, line 63 - column 2, line 2 *	1-10	G06F G09B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 04 NOVEMBER 1992	Examiner DURAND J.
<p><b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b></p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>&amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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